

TOP PRODUCTION PROPERTIES AT THE TEVATRON

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Following the confirmation of the top quark discovery at the Tevatron, the next step is to begin studying its properties. Because the scale of electroweak symmetry breaking is of the same order as the measured top mass, the top quark may be very sensitive to new physics. We describe measurements of the total $t\bar{t}$ cross section, the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass, the top transverse momentum distribution, and single top production from Run 1 data at D0 and CDF. All of these measurements will become more precise in Run 2.

1 Introduction

The top quark is interesting for many reasons, not the least of which is that it is about forty times more massive than the next heaviest quark, the b quark. One of the great problems of particle physics today is to understand electroweak symmetry breaking and the role the top quark plays in this. Now that the direct observation of the top quark has been confirmed, it is time to study its properties to help answer this question.

All direct measurements of the top quark are from the Fermilab $p\bar{p}$ collider Run 1.¹ The Tevatron delivered collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 1800 GeV and an integrated luminosity of about 0.1 fb^{-1} , between 1993 and 1996. Accelerator and detector upgrades are in progress for Run 2, which will have a center-of-mass energy of 2000 GeV resulting in a 40% increase in $\sigma(t\bar{t})$. It will have an integrated luminosity of about 2 fb^{-1} , about twenty times larger than the Run 1 data sample. The effective increase in the size of the data sample will be even higher because of greater b tagging efficiency due to new silicon vertex detectors at CDF and D0.

According to the Standard Model, the top quark is produced at the Tevatron mainly via $t\bar{t}$ pair production. The two main processes are the $q\bar{q}$ annihilation diagram ($q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$) and gluon-gluon fusion ($gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$). These contribute about 90% and 10% respectively to the $t\bar{t}$ cross section at the Tevatron, which has a Standard Model predicted value of 4.7-5.5 pb.² The expected $t\bar{t}$

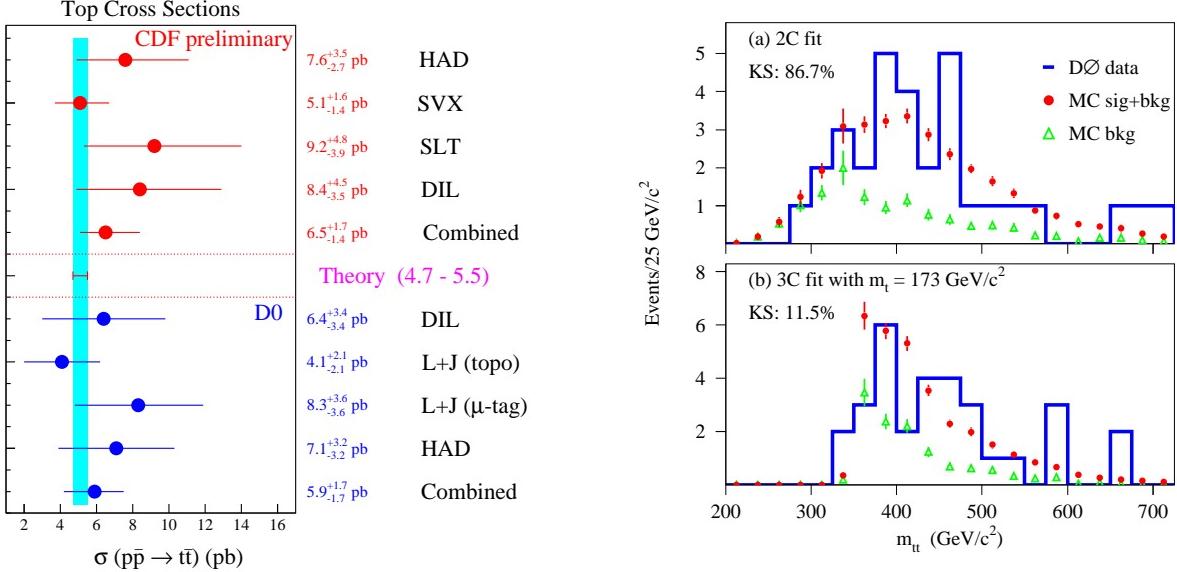


Figure 1: (a) Measured $t\bar{t}$ cross section for D0 and CDF in the various channels compared to the theoretical prediction (band). (b) The observed $M_{t\bar{t}}$ spectrum (histogram) from D0 using a 2-constraint and 3-constraint fit and compared to the expected background + $t\bar{t}$ signal.

cross section of ~ 5.0 pb is a tiny fraction of the total cross section; from more than 10^{12} $p\bar{p}$ collisions in Run 1, the top measurements are based on ~ 100 events.

The measurements of top have been made with D0 and CDF,³ general purpose detectors designed to study high- P_T interactions. D0 has excellent calorimeter resolution and good muon coverage while CDF has emphasized tracking, with a magnetic field and a silicon vertex detector (SVX). There are many improvements to both detectors for Run 2. For D0 these include acquiring a central magnetic field and an SVX. CDF will have an improved silicon detector system, able to do stand-alone tracking.

In order to identify events in which top quarks are produced, the decay products must be detected. According to the Standard Model, the top quark decays to Wb with a branching ratio of nearly 100%. The individual branching ratios are $BR(W^+ \rightarrow e^+\nu) = 1/9$, $BR(W^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\nu) = 1/9$, $BR(W^+ \rightarrow \tau^+\nu) = 1/9$, $BR(W^+ \rightarrow q\bar{q}) = 6/9$. This leads to four main $t\bar{t}$ event topologies: dilepton (5%), lepton + jet (30%), all-hadronic (44%) and events with taus (21%). The dilepton channel is the most pure but has the fewest number of events because of the low branching ratio. The all-hadronic channel has large QCD backgrounds ($p\bar{p} \rightarrow$ six jets).

To reduce backgrounds, two different methods are used to tag jets originating from b quarks. Both D0 and CDF use the ‘soft lepton tag’ which seeks to identify the soft lepton in semileptonic b or c decays ($b \rightarrow cl\nu$ or $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow sl\nu$). CDF also attempts to tag b jets by finding secondary vertices using the SVX. The efficiencies of the ‘soft lepton tag’ and SVX methods are $\sim 20\%$ and $\sim 50\%$ respectively.

2 Total $t\bar{t}$ Cross Section

A first indication of new physics might be seen when measuring $\sigma(t\bar{t})$ and comparing it to the expectation from the Standard Model. A disagreement could indicate non-SM physics including a heavy resonance decay into a $t\bar{t}$ pair, a non-SM decay of top (into supersymmetric particles, for example) or an unexpected branching ratio for a particular top decay channel. The CDF and D0 cross section measurements for the different channels are shown in figure 1(a). The CDF combined cross section measurement of $6.5^{+1.7}_{-1.4}$ pb⁴ agrees with the D0 measurement of 5.9 ± 1.7

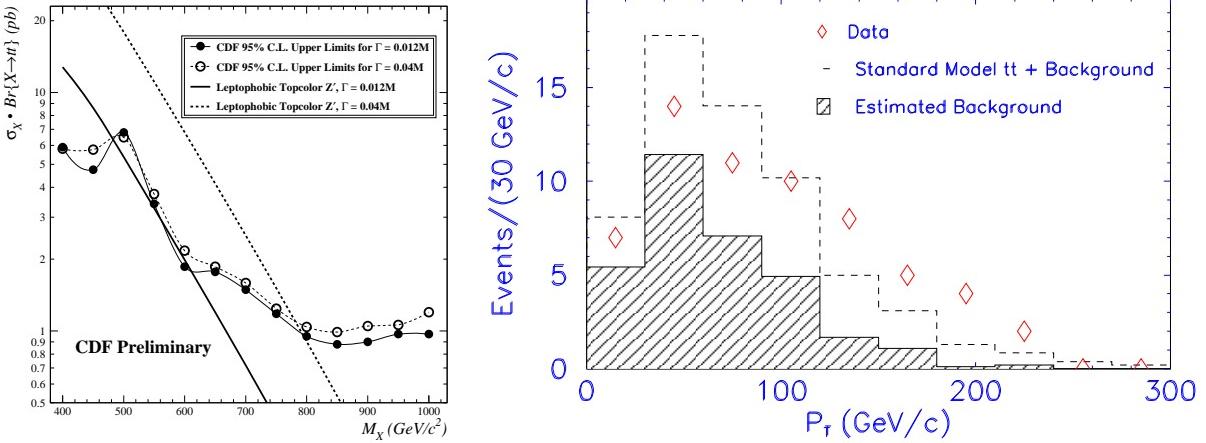


Figure 2: (a) The 95% CL upper limits on $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow X) \times \text{BR}(X \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ as a function of mass (solid and open points) compared to the cross section for a leptophobic topcolor Z' for two resonance widths (CDF). (b) The measured P_T distribution for hadronically-decaying top quarks compared to the Standard Model expectation (CDF).

pb.⁵ Both measurements from Run 1 data agree within uncertainties with the Standard Model prediction (shown as a band) of about 5.0 pb.

3 Invariant Mass of $t\bar{t}$ and top P_T

A study of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass spectrum is one way to probe for new physics. The spectrum may disagree with that predicted by the Standard Model if a $p\bar{p}$ produced heavy object decays into a $t\bar{t}$ pair. The topcolor-assisted technicolor model,⁶ for example, predicts resonances in the $M_{t\bar{t}}$ spectrum: a narrow topcolor Z' and a wide top gluon. Figure 1(b) shows the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass spectrum as measured by D0. The data are consistent with the expected $t\bar{t}$ signal plus background. CDF measured the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass spectrum and placed upper limits on $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow X) \times \text{BR}(X \rightarrow t\bar{t})$.⁷ The $M_{t\bar{t}}$ data is fit to templates of $t\bar{t}$, $W + \text{jets}$ (to model background) and $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (an example narrow resonance). The 95% CL limit is shown versus the mass of the heavy object, M_X , in figure 2(a). A topcolor Z' with a width of $0.04M_{Z'}$ ($0.012M_{Z'}$) is excluded for masses below 780 GeV (480 GeV). In Run 2 it is hoped to be able to place limits on such narrow resonances up to ~ 1 TeV.

A model independent way of probing for new physics while studying top is to measure the top quark transverse momentum distribution. In some theories of non-SM phenomena this distribution can be significantly modified. CDF uses a likelihood method to correct for reconstruction and resolution effects to transform the observed top P_T to the ‘true’ top P_T .⁸ Figure 2(b) shows the resulting distribution. The data points are compared to the Standard Model $t\bar{t}$ plus background. In this analysis, the data is divided into four bins of true P_T . The fraction of events observed in each bin agrees within errors with the SM prediction. Some models for non-standard production predict an enhancement of the top cross section for high- P_T top quarks. This analysis has set a 95% CL upper limit of 0.16 for the fraction of events with $P_T > 225$ GeV, which seems to disfavor models predicting a distribution greatly enhanced at high- P_T .

4 Single Top Production

In addition to $t\bar{t}$ pair production, the Standard Model also predicts top to be produced at the Tevatron by means of single top production. The two main contributing processes are Wg fusion

($\sigma = 1.7 \pm 0.3$ pb) and W^* production ($\sigma = 0.7 \pm 0.1$ pb). Whereas the study of $t\bar{t}$ pair production tells us about the strong interaction of the top quark, single top production can help us learn about the electroweak interactions of the top quark because of the Wtb coupling. The single top cross section is proportional to $\Gamma(t \rightarrow Wb)$ which is proportional to the square of the V_{tb} CKM matrix element. Thus a measurement of $\sigma(\text{single top})$ can be used to determine $|V_{tb}|$ without assuming a unitary three generation CKM matrix as other measurements have done. If the $|V_{tb}|$ measurement is very different from unity, it could indicate non-SM physics such as a fourth generation.

A measurement of the single top cross section is difficult because of the small cross section and the large $W +$ two jets QCD backgrounds ($Wb\bar{b}, Wc\bar{c}$). A CDF analysis has used the lepton + jets channel.⁹ It requires $M_{l\nu b}$ to be near M_{top} and fits the H_t distribution (E_t sum over jets, lepton, and missing E_T in event) to the expected QCD background, $t\bar{t}$ background, and single top signal. The expected background is much larger than the expected signal, so the cross section is not measured from Run 1 data. Rather, an upper limit on the cross section is determined. The preliminary CDF (D0) 95% CL upper limit (both processes combined) is 13.5 pb (47 pb). With the acquisition of an SVX for Run 2, the D0 measurement should be competitive with CDF. Run 1 limits are much higher than the standard model prediction of ~ 2.4 pb. Neural net analyses are in progress in an attempt to handle the large backgrounds. In Run 2 it is hoped to measure the single top cross section to a precision of about (20-30)%.

5 Conclusions

The discovery of the top quark in Run 1 at the Fermilab Tevatron was a great success. The studies on the small number of top events available in Run 1 data included measurements of the $t\bar{t}$ cross section, the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass spectrum, the top quark P_T distribution, and single top production. There has been no evidence for non-Standard Model physics. Because of a factor twenty increase in luminosity and upgraded detectors, there will be a greater potential to discover new physics in Run 2 with higher precision top quark studies.

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